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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3026.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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FIRST OF HAWAII

The National Bank Enterprise in Tangible Form.

RETURN OF COL. MACFARLANE

Outlook in Congress—Citizenship.
Backing of Bank—Scholarship in
the Syndicate.

The steamer Coptic brought news
last night that the charter for the First
National Bank of Honolulu, would
undoubtedly be granted to Perry S.
Heath and associates, by the Com-
ptroller of the Currency, directly after
Congress convenes.

Col. G. W. Macfarlane returned by
the Coptic, and James Campbell, the
millionaire capitalist, will arrive by
the Monna.

A representative of this paper had
an interview with Col. Macfarlane
shortly after he landed from the
steamer, and in answer to queries
about the new bank, the Colonel stated
that important meetings, at which
the Seligman, of New York, and
Perry S. Heath were represented, had
been held in San Francisco, and a final
agreement reached by the charter
members for perfecting the organiza-
tion of the First National Bank.

He stated that the formation of the
bank would take place within sixty
days after Hawaii is admitted as a ter-
ritory of the United States, during
which time the subscription list must
be closed and allotment made to sub-
scribers, and organization certificates
filed with the Comptroller of the Cur-
rency.

The National Bank law requires that
not less than three-fourths of the di-
rectors of the bank shall be American
citizens, and have resided at least
twelve months previous to organiza-
tion in the territory in which the bank
is located. This condition brought up
at one of the meetings an interesting
question, as to the status of Hawaiians
(both native and foreign born) on
matter of citizenship, and Col. Mac-
farlane decided to telegraph to Mr.
Heath for information on this point,
and as to whether the charter could
issue immediately or before Congress
convenes, and the following interest-
ing reply, which seems to establish the
American citizenship of natives, was
received by the syndicate:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.
"Comptroller will not issue charter
now, holding, it might be assailable,
and that Congress will give full author-
ity, within few days after it con-
venes, which makes but little delay
anyway. Cullom and Hitt will intro-
duce duplicate territorial bill day
Congress convenes, asking for immedi-
ate action, makes Hawaii, same as
other territories, in every respect, in-
cluding citizenship for natives."

This telegram was supplemented the
day before the steamer sailed with
correspondence from Mr. Heath, which
deals more fully with details and gives
information respecting the lines on
which the bank is to be organized.

Asked as to the cause of delay in
issuing the charter, Col. Macfarlane
immediately produced from his papers
a letter received by him from Mr.
Heath, the head of the post office de-
partment at Washington, and gave the
following extract as his answer:

"The Comptroller of the Currency
would have consented to issue a cer-
tificate for a charter, or possibly a char-
ter itself, some weeks since had it been
shown to him that there was some
necessity for it, or some special ad-
vantage to be gained in the establish-
ment at that time to the Government
or the incorporators."
"He contended, however, that inas-
much as there was grave doubt whether
or not specific authority existed for
the establishment of a First National
Bank in Hawaii, unnecessary risk
would be taken by the incorporators,
as the solidity of the chartered bank
might at some future time be attacked
in a suit of great importance. Senator
Cullom and Representative Hitt intend
to introduce in duplicate, immediately
when Congress convenes, a bill extend-
ing territorial laws over the Hawaiian
Islands. Senator Cullom tells me in-
dividually he hopes to have the bill in
both Houses on the day Congress con-
venes, and that it is the purpose to
give it precedence over other legisla-
tion. It looks now as though there
would be specific authority, before the
holiday adjournment of Congress, I
have thought (and so have the Com-
ptroller, and the officers of the Depart-
ment of Justice) that inasmuch as but
a few weeks could elapse or be lost
before the question of legality of issue
of charter would be fully deter-
mined, it would be better not to press
the issuance of a charter at this time,
but wait."

A telegram will come to Mr. Camp-
bell and myself by first steamer leaving
San Francisco, Victoria or Seattle
after Congress acts in the matter,"
said Col. Macfarlane, "and as soon as
this is received the blanks given us by
the Comptroller of the Currency, will
be filled out and forwarded to Wash-
ington. It will take about thirty days
after this to fully organize and appoint
directors, officers, etc. Of the seven

directors five will be appointed from
Honolulu subscribers and the other
two will be selected from New York
and San Francisco. At the Honolulu
end, Mr. Campbell will be the largest
individual subscriber, he having the
option of \$100,000. Another \$100,000
of stock will be divided among a few
firms here, and \$50,000 will be given to
the public, to small investors. This
letter is done to popularize the bank,
and to give the working people a
chance to invest their little savings.

"U. S. National gold notes will be is-
sued as gold in any part of the United
States. They will be taken by the Gov-
ernment in payment for taxes and all
dues of every kind, except customs
duties. The denominations will be \$5,
\$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100."

Col. Macfarlane states that the San
Francisco people expect to see these
bank shares at 20 to 25 per cent
premium within six months. He de-
nied that there was any intention of
working in opposition to the other
banks here, but said, on the contrary,
they would work in concert, and he
felt there was need for at least a
couple more of good commercial banks,
and that Honolulu needed more bank-
ing facilities, for the volume of busi-
ness she was doing.

A TRAM TROLLEY

Present Street Railway Concern
to Make a Bold Stroke.

The town is to see some
electric power used on a street
trolley before the Honolulu
Rapid Transit Company installs
its plant. The present tram
company will furnish the exhi-
bition and establish quite a test
service.

A few months ago the Hawa-
ian Tramways Company ap-
plied to the Government for the
privilege of power conversion
from the gaunt and long suffer-
ing mule to the modern method
of the use of current for which
Franklin Kite, There was refer-
ence to the Supreme Court
on statement of fact or presen-
tation of the statutes.

The outcome of treatment
with the tribunals of law
through the Cabinet did not
please or satisfy the Hawaiian
Tramways Company.
A bold stroke is proposed by
the Tram people. They have
ordered from abroad and expect
here very soon two cars fitted
for equipment for electric pow-
er and the small plant neces-
sary for the trial that is to be
made. Manager Paine is silent,
but the facts are out.

It is learned that a short time
ago the Hawaiian Tramways
Company made overtures to the
Hawaiian Electric Light Works
for the purchase of power for
this experiment. The local elec-
trical people declined to enter
into any contract or agree-
ment.

JUDGE FOSTER.

Island Kamaaina Passes Away at
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—
Ex-Judge William Foster, who was a
well-known Hawaiian jurist under the
Monarchy, died last evening at St.
Luke's Hospital. Judge Foster has been
practicing law in this city for several
years, during which time he has also
been one of the editors of the Crocker
law publications. He was about fifty
years of age. On November 14th he suf-
fered a stroke of paralysis while at
work in his office, and he never fully
recovered consciousness.

The above, though not unexpected,
will be a deep shock to the many
friends here of Judge Foster.

CHINESE PERMITS.

Form of the Identification Cer-
tificate Under New Law.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICA-
TION.
This is to certify that
whose photograph is hereto attached
and whose signature is written in the
margin hereof, is a Chinese merchant
engaged in buying and selling mer-
chandise at a fixed place of business,
more particularly described as follows:
.....
which business is conducted in his
name and that he does not engage in
the performance of any manual labor
except such as necessary in the con-
duct of his business as such merchant.
That the average value of his busi-
ness is
Signature
Business address
A similar form to the above, suit-
ing the several cases, will be required
in the cases of all Chinese of exempt
classes, to-wit: merchants, teachers,
students and travelers for pleasure
and curiosities. This certificate must
be presented to the Collector of cus-
toms for his approval. Naturalized
Chinese must present their papers to
the Collector with their photograph
attached and certify accordingly.

There was quite a movement in
Ookala stock yesterday. A deal has
been made placing the agency with
Brewer & Co. It was formerly held by
Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

SPAIN GIVES IN

Cedes All Her Colonies to the United States.

SAYS SHE YIELDS TO FORCE

Spain to Receive \$20,000,000 of
Money for Philippines—Cuba Re-
linquished—At Paris.

PARIS, November 28.—Spain has ac-
cepted the United States offer of \$20,-
000,000, and at a joint session of the
Peace Commissions this afternoon con-
sented, without condition, to relinquish
Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam
and the Philippine Islands.

The document presenting this accep-
tance contained only 200 words. It open-
ed with a reference to the final terms
of the United States, and said that the
Spanish Commissioners, after having
taken cognizance ..

ed by the Americans, replied that ac-
cording to the United States and Spain,
which may have lapsed or been vitiated
by war.

Judge Day said this evening: "We
have done the only thing possible re-
garding the Philippines. Our oppor-
tunity of giving them up was lost when
Admiral Dewey did not weigh anchor
and sail away."

Whitelaw Reid entertained the United
States Commissioners at dinner this
evening, after which all went to the
opera.

Count von Munster, the German Em-
bassador to France, was the first diplo-
mat to call at the American headquar-
ters this afternoon and to congratulate
Mr. Reid on the Commission's success-
ful work. He said the settlement would
meet with the approval of Germany.

MADRID, November 28.—The city
this evening is calm. There have been
no disturbances resulting from the an-
nouncement of Spain's acceptance of
the terms of the Americans. The pa-
pers, however, publish gloomy articles,
sadly reminding the country that the
day is one long to be remembered as
marking the "closing scene of a glori-
ous colonial history." All agree that
the Government has adopted the only
possible policy, though much bitter-
ness is displayed toward the United
States.

R. ZIEGLER.

Pahala Man Dies at Sea—Em-
balming Body.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—
The passengers by the brig J. D.
Speckels were Mrs. R. Ziegler, Dr. and
Mrs. J. S. Tracy and M. Hesseborger.
When the brig left the Hawaiian Is-
lands Mrs. Ziegler was accompanied by
her husband, but when the vessel was
five days out he died. Mr. Ziegler had
been for twenty years bookkeeper of
the Pahala plantation. Some time ago
his physician told him he was suffer-
ing from tuberculosis of the kidneys,
and advised him to make a trip to San
Francisco for his health. Upon reach-
ing Honolulu he was taken suddenly
worse and Dr. Tracy told him that the
chances were against him ever reach-
ing the Golden Gate. He persisted,
however, and died at sea.

When it came to a disposition of the
remains Mrs. Ziegler refused point
blank to allow them to be consigned to
the deep. There was no embalming
fluid on the brig, and Captain Chris-
tiansen was in a quandary. Finally he
decided to use some of the sugar which
he had made up the vessel's cargo. All
the interior organs of the body were re-
moved, and after the cavity had been
cleaned it was packed full of sugar.
The hole was then sewed up and the
remains placed in a coffin made by the
ship's carpenter.

LARGER ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times in an
editorial this morning in praise of the
foresight of the United States Govern-
ment in increasing the army, says:
"Looking to immediate needs, Mr. Al-
ger's estimate of 100,000 is below, rat-
her than above, the mark, for consid-
erable forces will be required to bring the
new population into subjection."

GUNBOATS RAISED.

MANILA, November 19.—The Span-
ish gunboats Jala de Cuba and Isla de
Luzon, which were sunk during the
battle of Manila, have been floated and
docked at Cavite.

BY HIS OWN HAND

Finding of Coroner's Jury in War- dell Case.

IT IS A BRIEF VERDICT

"Took Carbolic Acid"—Testimony
of Various Witnesses—The
Physicians.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

THE VERDICT.
The said Fred Wardell came
to his death in Honolulu, Oahu,
November 20, 1898, by taking a
dose of carbolic acid during an
attack of typhoid fever.

The coroner's jury which had been
summoned by Deputy Marshal Hitch-
cock investigated the matter

in an unusual manner.
Wardell, E. S. Cunha, T. W. Hooe,
W. Hall, Godfrey Brown and W. W.
Wright.

Almost all of yesterday's jury was
hearing testimony. R. D. Mead was
called as stenographer, coming down
from the offices of the Attorney Gen-
eral in the Executive Building.

The witnesses summoned were Mr.
and Mrs. MacDonald, Dr. J. T. Wayson,
Dr. W. Hoffmann, Dr. S. A. Yule, Dr.
Wetzel of the Engineer battalion and
C. S. Tator, who was the nurse in
charge of Wardell at the time the poi-
soning took place. Major Sague, who
has been promoted by Hilo to be a
major general, was present as the re-
presentative of the military authorities.

As Major Sague came out of the act-
ing marshal's office after the verdict
had been formed, he grasped the hand
of Tator. From this circumstance, if
from nothing else, it is concluded that
Tator is exonerated by the military as
well as the civil arm.

The testimony of Mrs. MacDonald,
who was the first witness, was rather
unfavorable to Tator. Comparing the
statement of the lady with that of the
soldier, it was found that there was a
difference of opinion concerning the
time Tator took his breakfast and con-
cerning the appearance of the patient
in the early morning. Mrs. MacDonald
thought Tator had his morning meal
half an hour later than the young man
states and she said she looked into the
room and saw Wardell before breakfast
in the position that Tator tells of find-
ing his charge after breakfast. Mr.
and Mrs. MacDonald corroborated the
statement of Tator that he was talk-
ing to Wardell about 1:30 a. m. or 2.
Tator says he then gave Wardell a
drink of water and turned out the elec-
tric light.

Tator's evidence was that Mrs. Mac-
Donald was greatly excited and that
when he learned there was something
wrong with his charge, he had not per-
mitted her to enter the room.

But one fact not heretofore given in
the Advertiser was brought out in the
evidence by the various doctors. This
was an extremely important addition
to the facts and was conclusive in
showing that Tator did not give the
fatal drink at all. Each one of
the medical men testified that had
Wardell received the acid at 1 or 2 a.
m. the rigor mortis would have been
decidedly apparent when they saw the
body, when actually it was just begin-
ning to set in when they arrived. Dr.
Wetzel was especially positive on this
line. Dr. Wayson said that Tator had
been as good in every way in the case
as a professional nurse. Each doctor
was asked by the jurors if having the
bottle of acid in the room, could be
called carelessness on the part of the
nurse. The response was in the nega-
tive. This might be said to be the gen-
eral practice. The suicide was one of
those things that will happen at cer-
tain times no matter what the precau-
tions or how attentive the watchful-
ness. There was again mention of the
remarks of Wardell indicating, when
thought of afterwards, that he meant
to kill himself if the opportunity was
afforded.

Tator, though completely cleared of
any charge or suspicion of carelessness
is still much depressed. Last evening
a number of city friends sent him con-
soling messages.

John H. Wilson, of Wilson & White-
house, contractors, left for San Fran-
cisco on the Peking last night on a
business trip.

WAS NOT A STRIKE

Pacts in Relation to the Iron Works Affair.

A PETITION FROM NATIVES

New Pay Day Regulation—No Money on Blind Saturdays—Armistice Declared

PETITION OF EMPLOYEES.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 23, 1896.
To the Manager of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., Mr. C. Hedemann.
Dear Sir:—Whereas, on the 15th of the present month of November we noticed your notice posted on the doors of the workshops of this establishment expressing your determination to provide us with money every other Saturday other than pay day as is customary.

Therefore, We, your laborers, here-with pray and ask your kindness and love that is to change the rule as promulgated by you, if it is possible for you to do so, and to restore the condition heretofore existing during the many years gone by, for the following reasons:

First—We are quite surprised in being shut off, because, according to your rule just promulgated on the 15th of November, 1896, and has become operative on the 21st inst., we, your laborers, fall to see in such rule your reason for so doing.

Second—This shutting off will work us, your native Hawaiian help, a hardship, for those Chinese who are supplying us with oil will not wait for their pay for two weeks.

And it is for these that we ask your kindness for the second time in this petition, as children to their parent, to again attend and modify, as it will appeal to your love, to the former usual custom.

We are, your humble and obedient servants.
(88 signatures, all natives.)

AFFAIR AT THE FOUNDRY.

The foregoing copy of a petition tells all that there is of friction between the Honolulu Iron Works Company and some of its employees. There has been no strike. There has been no demand for increase of wages. It is not likely that there will be trouble of any sort. This conclusion is drawn from conversations with men of the establishment and the management of the works. Through the influence of agitators there has been some loud talking and some very wild and utterly untrue talking. It is not at all difficult to get at the facts without prejudice or color.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon about 200 of the native Hawaiian employees of the works massed at the business office and after a short interview with James A. Kennedy, the head man in the office, met Manager Hedemann upon his return from lunch. Of Mr. Hedemann the men asked an immediate reply to the petition given above. It had been intended to discuss it earlier in the week, but postponement was had on account of extra amounts of work in connection with shipping to mills on the other islands. Mr. Hedemann for a minute or so listened to a score or more of men talking at once, and then announced that he could not treat with the whole assemblage, but would be pleased to meet, say, three representatives of the party at 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock, a trio came to the office and their chairman made the statement that they had been chosen to represent all of the native Hawaiian workmen and that the workmen would abide by any agreement reached between their committee and the management. There followed at once careful and full consideration of about every sentence of the memorial. The men talked freely, without restraint, but in their argument simply emphasized the requests of their petition. They did not raise the question of wages at all. Manager Hedemann explained to the men that in the early days of the works it was not much trouble to advance money on the "blind" Saturdays. This was when the force was small. Now more than 400 men were in the employ and it was the judgment of the company that it would be unsatisfactory and impracticable to permit the system of advances to continue. The men came in on the "off" Saturdays with a rush and took the time of the whole office force and caused errors. A pay day once a fortnight should be considered ample, as hundreds of men working about town were paid only once a month and were not allowed to draw on the cashiers in the meantime. It was suggested that those Hawaiians who felt that they must use credit, could get it for two weeks as well as one. The change did not discriminate at all. Haole mechanics who had been in the habit of calling for money on "blind" Saturdays, would be disappointed hereafter.

It was finally agreed that the committee should say to the men that the enforcement of the new rule would be deferred to the new year. The month of time added would give all opportunity to make personal arrangements desired or to secure other positions. It was pointed out to the men that the

foundry had always given the preference to Hawaiians and the men acknowledged this and admitted that they had never had reason to complain of their treatment, that Mr. Young and Mr. Davies, as well as Mr. Hedemann had always been considerate of them.

A number of the Hawaiians said last evening after leaving for the day, that some of the men were in for going out on a strike, just because there had been talk around town of it and for fear they would be considered as "afraid." Others held and still others advised that the men arrange themselves and their affairs to accommodate the fortnightly pay day.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

Some inquiries were made of both the men and the management concerning wages. The three men who formed the committee were hunted out. One received \$11, one \$9 and one \$12 a week. The lowest wages paid to an ordinary laborer are \$8 a week. During all of the past six months every man about the place has been asked to work overtime. The pay for this is liberal and the men who have been willing to lengthen the day of toil have done very well indeed for laborers. Many names on the pay rolls show that laborers have made week after week, \$16, \$18, \$20 and even more.

Some of the rumors on the street yesterday was that haole laborers were paid more than the natives. This was investigated. There are exactly two haole laborers in the employ. Both are men beyond the apprenticeship stage in the trade of mechanic. They are paid what the foreman believe they are worth. Wages in every department are fixed by the foreman. The two haoles receive less pay than a number of Hawaiians at the work.

The Chinese who trust the natives are terrors as collectors. Every Saturday dozen of pakes hang about the iron works to catch the natives with wages.

SIGSBEE'S LUCK

Captain of the Maine Receives First Prize Money.

NEW YORK—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine, will be the first officer of the navy to secure an allotment of prize money, on account of the war with Spain. The judge advocate-general of the navy has transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, the legal documents in the case of the British collier Restormel, which was captured by Captain Sigsbee when in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul off Santiago, to which port the steamer was bound in an attempt to deliver coal to Cervera's squadron. Had the mission of the Restormel been successful, it is not likely that the Spanish vessels would have remained so long as they did in Santiago harbor, and probably they would have escaped before Admiral Sampson had an opportunity to establish the systematic blockade which eventually resulted in their swift destruction.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

The Difference.

"Were you out in all that rain?" asked the Hilo girl.
"No," said the young woman visiting from Boston, "I was merely in the portion of the rain that descended in my immediate vicinity."

Done So Quietly.

By Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

It comes like a ray of sunshine. Makes the old folks happy. And the young folks joyful. Takes the load off the back. It's done so quietly. No fuss about it. What is it? Why, Doan's Kidney Pills. The little kidney wonder-worker. What will they do?

Read: Mrs. Margaret Moses, of 1602 Washburn street, Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa., U. S. A., says: "For a number of years off and on I have had marked symptoms of kidney trouble. My symptoms were a dull, aching pain and weakness in the small of my back, stooping or the least exertion increased the pain and at times I have been so bad that I was unable to work and had to have the services of the doctor. There was a kidney weakness which was annoying and distressing particularly at night. I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised and they were recommended to me by Mrs. Jenkins, of 143 S. Filmore avenue. I procured a box and took them with so much benefit that I got more. I can honestly recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to any person suffering from kidney troubles. I shall be glad to give the details of my case to anyone who will call on me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price. Look for the word BACKACHE in the name of the pills.

SOME ART WORK

Final Glimpses at Certain Kilo I kana Pictures.

WORK OF FRED. YATES

Mrs. Kinney, a New Contributor China Painting and Black and White Sketches

(Written for the Advertiser.)

In taking last glimpses at the Art League exhibit before it closes there are individual artists and pictures which must not go without mention. It was unfortunate that four small canvases of Fred Yates were received from Japan just in time to place upon the wall. Not sent for that purpose, but readily welcomed, as Mr. Yates is an honorary member. They are suitably enclosed in unique dark wood frames, and are clustered upon the southern wall. If one is looking for bright, catchy looking pictures, they would be passed by. If one is looking for a strong and individual technique, and a knowledge of values and tone quality, they will be studied, quite apart from the local interest which they possess. Mr. Yates' handling of landscape is quite different from that of his portrait work, and has to grow upon acquaintance, but it has the quality of not looking as if it had just come out of a handbox and needed time and light to subdue and mellow it. In no sense is it a mass of disconnected bits of color drawn into a few inches of space and left to adapt themselves to one another. Rather there is a complete relationship and the color scheme pursued by this artist places a hue here and a tone there because they belong there as a part of a composition to all the rest. Not understood at a first glance, I think this assertion will bear the investigation which gives proof. Of the four canvases in question Mr. Laws kindly loaned two, and the other two, if not taken before the close of the exhibition, will continue on sale.

A new contributor this season is Mrs. S. S. Kinney, who has returned to the islands after long absence abroad, and is engaged in teaching language in the High School, succeeding the good work of Miss Boegli. Her two most noticeable and enjoyable pieces are Nos. 16, "Fishermen in the Sound Denmark," and 25, "In the Cove, Denmark." They are water colors, and both in richness of color and execution surpass all her other framed work. But Mrs. Kinney is by no means confined to the one medium, but is represented in the present exhibition beside by oil colors, pen and ink, crayon and china painting. No. 67 is a dear little bit in pen and ink, and the china is especially to be considered as representing the simplicity which is encouraged abroad in decorative design. In the same cabinet is also to be found the delicately beautiful china of Miss Clarise Towne. This young lady is now no stranger in our midst, and her work is most welcome. It is pleasant to think also that others are making progress in the art under her instruction.

Near by, in the same stage above, is the china exhibit of Miss Hoffman, the newly arrived teacher of art at Oahu College. There has seldom been seen in Honolulu richer work of its kind, and Oahu College and the Art League are both to be congratulated upon the advent of the artist.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. McCandless will continue to contribute, as excellent work as her large rose bowl.

It is good to see that Mr. Mist has been busy once more with his pen, and in the same line is some very good work by a sojourner here, Miss Helen Jordan. Do not fail to see her Chinese man, No. 75, and then you will surely want to see the rest.

Miss Laughlin contributes two rich flower pieces, and the favorite subjects of Mrs. Kelley are enjoyed as much as ever. The work of Mr. Dodge covers a little broader range of execution than usual, and it is not to be regretted that the appearance of breadth seems to be gaining. One of the most noticeable of his combines a view of the Central Union spire and the barracks, and is aptly named "Church and State."

Mrs. E. A. Jones is to be congratulated on her firm, clear technique, which is full of delightful possibilities. A picture of Marguerite by Mrs. Alfred Willis is alive with rich color, and quite near to it is found hanging a carefully executed study of a dog by Mrs. Rothwell.

The work of Mr. Walter Pinkham deserves more than passing comment, and we hope the future will see his numbers multiplied.

Two pieces by Y. Chung are very interesting. Mr. Davey and Mrs. Weedon are represented by one each, as well as Mr. Decoto, in a beach scene in Lahaina. Ernest Parker makes his first appearance, and we shall look for him again.

Two striking views by Mr. Frank McComas are an evidence of what effect our tropical brilliance has upon one who has a keen eye for color, and I think they will set many a one to watching nature to catch these realistic effects for themselves.

The visitors' book shows a large attendance yesterday, and if the number today corresponds, the members of the League may feel that their efforts to afford a pleasing exhibition have been well appreciated.

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1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

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REMARKABLE VOYAGES.

The tales of the survivors of the ship W. H. Starbuck recently burned at sea, 1500 miles from this place, and of the ship Norval burned 2000 miles from here in 1882, are more wonderful than romances of the sea. It is indeed a pity that there is no historian of the minute details of these remarkable voyages. The facts regarding the effort of a limited diet, would be of extreme scientific value.

The writer, at the time of the arrival of the crew of the Norval, occupied an official position here, and at once put the captain of the vessel under cross-examination, as to the details of the voyage. A report of the examination was sent to Professor Youmans of the Popular Science Monthly, but it was mislaid by the professor, and could not be duplicated.

A calculation was made at the time, that each man consumed only five ounces of food per day. The weight of the food consumed, per day, by an average man in good health, is about fifty ounces. The army ration is over sixty ounces. When the boat crews of the Norval reached the steamer Like-like, after twenty-one days of sailing, and upon this scanty diet, they were asked if they did not wish food at once. They replied that they were in no hurry for it, but did wish for water. On arrival the next day in this port, all of the men appeared to be in excellent condition. The exercise taken during the voyage consisted in rubbing each other down, after taking a salt water bath.

Owing to the steadiness of the trade winds, the boats of the Starbuck made 1500 miles in twenty days. The boats of the Norval made 2000 miles in twenty-one days.

There is a singular coincidence in the incidents of the two voyages. Out of the four boats that left the Norval, one, commanded by the mate, disappeared, and never was heard from. Another of the boats was swamped, and the crew transferred. In the case of the Starbuck, three boats left the ship. One, commanded by the second mate, disappeared, and will probably never be heard from. Another boat was swamped, and the crew transferred to the only remaining boat.

One important fact is developed by the voyage of the Starbuck's crew. Canned vegetables were on board. These contain over eighty per cent. of water. The crew of the schooner that lately drifted from Tahiti to these islands, were without water for sixty days. The canned vegetables furnished to a large extent the water needed.

It is a pity that the Historical Society is not organized, so as to obtain and preserve the minute details of these perilous voyages in boats. Newspapers, as a rule, cannot afford to spend the time necessary to secure long and circumstantial statements of facts, which have a real scientific value.

The captain and crew of the schooner that drifted upon the coast of Hawaii, about five months ago, were in this port for three weeks. They possessed the most valuable data, which threw much light upon the way these islands were populated through drifting voyages. No attempt was made by the Historical Society to secure this most valuable data. An attaché of the Advertiser secured it, and will in due time prepare a valuable paper on the subject. If he had not done so, a hundred years from the present time, some one would read a paper before a Historical Society, full of guess work about this drifting voyage.

ARE WARS TO END?

Nicholas Tesla announces that he is now perfecting the invention of an apparatus which will readily annihilate armies on the battlefield. His purpose is not to keep the process a secret, but to give every nation the fullest information about it, so that every nation that goes to war will be most unceremoniously wiped out. He claims that with this new process, a weak nation, or a small army will be on an equal footing with a strong nation and a great army. One thousand men, with the machine in good working order, will be able, he claims, to meet and annihilate an opposing army of 100,000 men.

Tesla has undertaken a most difficult contract. He is not the first man who has spent time and thought in seeking ways for preventing the waste of life, and property, in wars. But the love of mutual slaughter, arising from the noble instinct of national pride, has prevented the nations from encouraging such inventions.

Just before the Spanish war, that fervent jingo, Senator Foraker, in one of his speeches or articles, declared that war ennobled mankind, and that it aroused true patriotism.

If his views are correct, the people of the United States should peremptorily forbid Tesla or other weak-minded philanthropists to introduce any device which might suppress these ennobling, though bloody schemes of moral and patriotic education. If wars do improve national character, there is no reason why in the fall of each year, the nations should not engage in battles, before Christmas, just as the college boys make their football fights every year. To the mothers and wives of the young men slaughtered, in order to make the patriotic boom glow with pride, Senator Foraker will offer the consolation that "they are perfecting themselves for eternal happiness." Just as the women of India, when they throw their babies into the Ganges, are told that it means "perfect bliss hereafter."

From this point of view, the success of Tesla's invention will be a world-wide calamity.

It would aid meditations on the subject of the boys in blue now in Manila, who declare that "some other fellows must take a hand in holding Manila." would give their views on the way of developing national character.

THAT LETTER.

The Bulletin charges the Advertiser with the publication of a letter from Mr. McStocker marked personal. It says: "On the left corner of that letter was written in ink the word 'personal.' The letter may be inspected by any person who will call at this office. The word personal does not appear anywhere on the face of it. The word personal on the envelope was not noticed by the opener of the letter, as the envelope was destroyed at once, but as the messenger who delivered it states that it was there, this statement is accepted as true."

There was nothing of a private nature in the letter. It was not discreditable to its author.

If Mr. McStocker had addressed a letter to the editor of this paper, which contained the good words: "Peace on earth and good will to man," and had marked it "personal," it should be so treated. But if inadvertently made public, the sender of it would in no wise be open to censure, although thousands of people object to the preaching of the obsolete doctrine of peace and good will. Mr. McStocker is, unfortunately, so far as his assumed defender is concerned, in the position of a man charged in the police court with theft. "Who appears for you?" inquired the judge. "I do," said a bandy-legged cross-eyed lawyer, giving the judge a whiff of his breath. "Prisoner," said the judge, "you had better manage your own case."

There are many ways of looking at things. He is an ignorant bigot who claims infallibility or exclusive knowledge. We discuss every proposition or opinion with the unwritten understanding, that we all grope in the dark, and are liable to err. What in one sense may appear to be an error in idea or in method, in another sense is truth or partial truth. We look at patriotism in one sense; Mr. McStocker looks at it in another. He may be all right and we be all wrong. Mr. McStocker is honest and sincere enough to advance propositions which many approve of. We do not agree with him, as thousands of others do not agree with him. But we shall not say that he is "a man without a country," because we do not agree with him.

We work out our religious and political salvation in different ways, and shall always quarrel over the "best way" of doing it.

There is a sect, containing many thousands of prosperous, honest, and deeply religious farmers in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and elsewhere, known as "Dunkers." In moments of revival, they often imagine in their camp meetings, that Satan is in the vicinity. They abandon the meeting and chase him into the woods, and climb the trees in pursuit of him, and throw stones at the imaginary Evil One. They claim to be better men for it. Shall we declare that they are absolutely wrong? We may think so, and state that we believe that they are in error, but we do it, with the unwritten understanding that they may be right, after all.

It was believed, only a few years ago, that the sure way to stir up the patriotism of American youth, was to describe a battlefield with its unutterable horrors, and American troops charging with cavalry over the bodies of the wounded and dying and planting the flag on the ramparts. In these later days, there is a disposition to stir up patriotism by simple appeals to justice and reason. It is only a disposition, but it is growing, without the aid of blue lights.

Mr. McStocker's letter on "my country right or wrong," published in this paper on Tuesday morning last, was addressed on the envelope to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and it is incomprehensible that at this late date the claim should be advanced that the communication was "personal." It was not so labeled and we cannot think that Mr. McStocker authorizes such a statement in the evening ranter, Mr. McStocker well knows, as do the friends from whom he should be spared that this paper is not in the habit of taking such a mean advantage as it is intimated has been taken.

EX-PATRIATION.

The Advertiser stated last week that those Americans who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic, ceased to be American citizens. This statement was denied by the organ of the only candidate for a governorship that has not yet been created, and it went further and contemptuously pronounced the statement of the Advertiser to be a lie.

As the question is in some respects an important one, we present very briefly the law on the subject, as laid down in the States, by the government and the courts.

The American and English Encyclopedia of Law, Vol. 7, p. 485 says:

Regarding expatriation: "Where a citizen of the United States entered into the service of a foreign power, and took an oath of allegiance to said power, it was held that he had expatriated himself."

Stoughton vs. Taylor, 2 Paige, (U. S.), 666.

"A person who has divested himself of his American citizenship becomes an alien, and loses all his former rights. In order to recover them, he must be again naturalized, according to the laws in force."

Attorney-General George H. Williams in 14 Vol. Opinions of the Attorney-General, p. 297, (1892), says that: "If an American citizen going abroad, expresses a 'willingness to submit to or adopt the obligations of the country in which the person resides, such as accepting public employment, engaging in military service, may be treated by this government as expatriation, without actual naturalization.'"

We are quoting the precise language given in these opinions.

Attorney-General I. S. Black in 14 Attorney-General Opinions, p. 369, in an extended review of this point holds that if a citizen leaves the land of his birth, and is naturalized in a foreign country, and after that returns to the land of his birth, he still remains a citizen of the country to which he has sworn allegiance. The opinion of Secretary of State Gresham given in answer to an American who had sworn allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic, simply followed the uniform rulings of his predecessors in office. Nor can there be found in the courts or among these opinions upon which the Executive acts, any contrary opinion.

Before the only candidate and his organ undertake to declare the law on the subject, let them look into at least one law book on the subject. Perhaps if they had it, they could not understand it. In view of the exact quotations we have made, it is rather Digressing Indian intelligence to state that the Advertiser's opinion on the subject was based upon the authority of American "officials whose acts towards Americans in Hawaii have been doubly repudiated by the people."

"Your honor," says the lawyer to the mountaineer Justice of the Peace, "have you read the decision of the Supreme Court on this point?" "No, I haven't, and I haven't gone to neither. They can't make no law of this 'ere court."

The candidate and the organ don't propose to be hampered by any trivial opinions of the United States Government officers.

HOBSON'S FAILURE.

Lieutenant Hobson proves to be rather a foolish young man. He covered himself with glory in the sinking of the Merrimac in the Santiago channel. It was an act which required chiefly coolness and audacity. When he undertook to raise the Spanish vessels Colon and Vizcaya, he rather lost his head. There were wrecking engineers who were abounding in brains and experience, but he refused to consult them. He wished to keep the glory of a successful raising to himself. One of them exposed in print Hobson's impracticable methods, and the engineers smiled when an enthusiastic country demanded that he should undertake the job. He failed simply because he did not know enough. It is a case of vaunting ambition. If he had been shrewd, he would have taken one of these experienced and successful engineers into his confidence, and given him a small percentage of the glory, if he had succeeded. Now the Navy Department has most reluctantly given the undertaking to the wrecking companies. With abundant means at his command, Hobson has failed. He will always remain the hero of the Merrimac exploit, but the professional men will not esteem him, because he seemed to have failed to estimate the difficulties before him. He has more pluck than wisdom.

A QUEER CHAPLAIN.

When Chaplain Schwartz used in public, before strangers, on Sunday last the language, when referring to the poor fellows who have died in the military hospital, that "all that was necessary to be known of a man could be learned from the officers after he was dead," or substantially these words, he distinctly branded himself as unfit to hold the holy office that a sudden war has given him. To say the

least, it was a bourgeois and cold-blooded remark.

The readers of Martyn's novel, "Midshipman Easy," will recall the fighting chaplain, who would in the middle of the fight desert the wounded and the dying. In order to head the boarders over the rail and on to the deck of the enemy's ship. He would rather fight than pray. The slashing of the enemy's crew was more inspiring to him, than the groans of his own countrymen.

Perhaps Chaplain Schwartz is of this class of combative preachers, and if he had gone to Manila, would have made his record on the field as a fighting man. There are many who will contend that he does not show any color of the strong qualities attributed to the novel hero.

As those who would gladly console or attend the sick and dying boys are prevented from doing so, by military regulations, the chaplain should be the one, who above all others, should communicate between the sick ones and the friends who cannot have access to them. The remarks of this chaplain would justify the inference that when a young man volunteered, he released all claim upon the sympathy of his fellow man, and it became an offense for any one to exhibit any sympathy for him. The chaplain is evidently quite unfitted for his place.

THE NATIVE WORKMEN.

If we are correctly informed, the complaint made last week, by the native workmen to the management of the Honolulu Iron Works, was confined to the matter of weekly or semi-monthly payments. The natives claim (and put it into a petition) that they ought to be paid weekly, because the Chinese cool merchants refuse to give them more than one week's credit.

This fact discloses the thriftless character of the natives. There should be no difficulty whatever in obtaining a month's credit, if the natives saved their earnings. The money they earn is paid to them with regularity. The storekeepers will trust them, if they keep good their credit. But they do not save, and the storekeepers are the losers. The experience of the storekeepers in the Southern States is, that the negro will manage to pay if credited a small amount. If the credit exceeds that amount, he makes no attempt to pay it, and looks up another store.

The wages of the native workmen are fair. The least rate is, we learn, \$8 per week. This amount is more than the Portuguese earn, who labor about the city and on the roads. This amount may be low, under all the circumstances, but much higher wages are paid to those natives who choose to make themselves proficient.

The iron works will probably see that it would be better to accommodate their payments to the thriftless conduct of the workmen. Otherwise, the Chinese storekeepers will be compelled to charge increased prices, by reason of the risks they run on giving two weeks credit.

"There is nothing like the cold dead hand of the past to take down our timid egotism, and lead us into the solemn flow of the life of our race," Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Local society is now getting right up to date when the german is cultivated.

The Company E boys of the First New York were lucky in the selection of their home town.

The Chinese in Hawaii are not all proud of the fact that they are at this time receiving the close attention of two Governments.

It is nothing new for a man to write a letter to a newspaper, and then to regret it. Hundreds of strong men have had the experience.

The Honolulu-Manila hui would not be doing a mad thing to spend a few dollars in investigating in the interior of the island of Hawaii.

With Rev. and Mrs. Cruzan in town there is a chance for a sort of reunion of old Fort street church worshippers.

The military authorities certainly did the right thing in at once referring the matter of the sudden death of Fred Wardell to the civil government.

All things considered, this town needs the effects of a complete religious awakening of people in all walks of life.

There is bound to be a sort of a horse laugh all along the line when the Tram institutes its electric power service.

Art league people should start in right away now to make the next exhibit about twice as strong in every way as the one just closed.

The police authorities are disappointed and delighted over the failure of the new "garrison town" to furnish the promised big increase in business.

It is sad to all and mockery of Spain by herself to notice in the practically unconditional surrender the reservation that submission is made to super-

BY SEA AND LAND

Lives and Vessels Lost on Atlantic Coast.

More Than 100 Craft Piled Up-In Boston Harbor-Shallows Strawn With Wreckage.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—It is known definitely tonight that more than seventy lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and if the steamer Portland has also gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to 140, with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, two score of them total wrecks and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shores the bones of some stanch craft, while all along Massachusetts bay, and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean graveyard of Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroad and street car embargo, covering the whole of Southern New England, sunk into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet it will be many a day before the full import of the disaster is realized.

The islands of Boston harbor are, without exception, strewn with wrecks and wreckage. No less than twenty-nine vessels are ashore at Gloucester and over twenty in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor chains yesterday, and are high and dry on the beach. Nantasket beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dash to pieces on its sands. The rocks of Cohasset claimed a stanch fisherman; Scituate, a well known pilot boat, Manchester, a Down East lumberman, while one tug and three barges known to have been between Cape Cod and Boston are unaccounted for, and probably are lost. The upper harbors of Boston, Plymouth, Salem, Portsmouth, Portland and other places where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe, were the scenes of numerous collisions between the ships and the wharves.

Every life-saving crew performed deeds of heroism in rescuing crews from stranded vessels, and tugboat captains risked life and property in their endeavor to save life.

OREGON AND IOWA.

Battleships Leave Rio on Their Way to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The battleships Iowa and Oregon have resumed their long cruise to Honolulu.

Captain Baker, commanding the Oregon and the senior officer of the expedition, has notified the Navy Department that his little squadron sailed last Saturday from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo, where another stop will be made for coal. After leaving that port the ships will head for Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, almost at the extremity of South America, which will mark the accomplishment of about one-half of their voyage, unless they be ordered at Honolulu to proceed to Manila.

DEWEY URGES ANNEXATION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., November 21.—President Brown of Norwich University has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey, under date of October 24, in which the admiral says:

"I trust the entire archipelago will be retained by the United States. Any other arrangement will lead to no end of trouble."

SHARKEY'S FIGHT.

The Navy Pugilist Gets Decision Over Jas. J. Corbett.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Tom Sharkey got the decision over Jim Corbett in their fight at the Lenox Athletic Club tonight because Jim McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, broke into the ring during the ninth round. It was a highly unsatisfactory fight which a large portion of the crowd was prepared to vote a fake and it was only the action of "Honest John Kelly," the referee, in calling all bets off, that prevented another gambling scandal.

McVey's conduct was very remarkable, for there was nothing that demanded his presence in the ring. He is an old-timer at the game, and knew that his entry would cost his principal the fight. He declares that he thought the round over, that Sharkey had fouled Corbett and that he was merely protesting in behalf of his man. Corbett made a fine showing of indignation at the offender and the police had to drag the pair apart. What McVey says as to the fouling is true, for both men broke the agreement not to hit either in clinches or at the breakaway.

Unsatisfactory as it all was the referee was compelled to give the decision to Sharkey, but he made a most popular ruling by declaring all bets off.

U. OF C. WINNER

Stanford's Colors Are Lowered on the Gridiron.

PALO ALTO FAILS TO SCORE

Harvard Shuts Out Yale—Good Games—Pennsylvania Beats Cornell.

STANFORD BEATEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—After seven years the lean and hungry line—kine with striped legs—have tramped down the bars and broken into the green meadows of victory. Blue and gold blazed triumphantly and the gay cardinal faded to hues of sorrow yesterday, when, for the first time in coast football history, the University of California beat Stanford—beat it to the merry tune of 22-0.

There have been ties and ties, but never such a score as this, with Berkeley on the long end. The result was that the collegians from across the bay enjoyed to the full the result of years of deprivation and self-repression. For seven years they have been explaining how it happened. Yesterday there was nothing to explain, and there were few who sought to cheapen or minimize their triumph.

The Berkeley team, playing eleven men as one, sped the brown earth of Recreation Park like a cyclone. Fourteen thousand people, the largest assemblage ever gathered to witness a Thanksgiving game in San Francisco, cheered them to victory, and the experts said that prettier football was never seen than that exhibited by the Berkeleyans. For years and years blue and goldsters have played as if they had never met before Thanksgiving morning dawned. Yesterday this individual play was gone, and in its place was the teamwork of the team, perfect in every detail. Dr. Jordan's young men were not allowed to score, and though the ball hung once or twice trembling in the balance, the scales always tipped Berkeley's way.

HARVARD BEATS YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—Harvard defeated Yale this afternoon by a score of 17 to 0, winning a glorious football victory in a clean, fast game, abounding in brilliant plays. The Harvard eleven showed themselves masters of the game, excelling in every department and playing football well-nigh marvellously under such miserable weather conditions. Every point was made by straightforward, open tactics, and no fluke or luck contributed in any way to the scoring.

CORNELL BEATEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—On a field knee-deep with mud the University of Pennsylvania football team this afternoon defeated Cornell eleven by the score of 12 to 6. It is doubtful if ever a game has been played under more unfavorable conditions, both as to the field and the weather. The wind, which had been blowing strong from the northeast nearly all day, suddenly shifted to the west a few minutes before play started, and instead of the persistent drizzling rain a snowstorm of almost blizzard proportions set in and continued without a let-up until the game had been concluded.

ON HAWAII.

Franchise—Labor—The Bills Are Ready.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The report of the Hawaiian Commission, which Senator Cullum is preparing, will provide that there shall be no "open doorway" in Hawaii. The tariff laws of the United States will be extended to the Islands without alteration, because Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States by a statute law, and any other course would unquestionably be opposed by the Supreme Court.

The present Supreme Court for the Islands is to be continued. The local laws, whose force will also be continued as far as possible, as they have been taken from the statute books of different states in the union, are, as a whole, acceptable. The immigration, labor and general election laws of the United States will be specifically extended to the Islands. These will keep out further importation of coolies. The governor and some of the higher territorial officers will be appointed by the President.

The commission will recommend a regular territorial form of government, with a governor, a delegate in Congress and a Legislature. The Legislature will be elected by the qualified voters of the Islands, but there will be property and educational qualifications imposed upon those who vote for members of the upper house of the Legislature. The franchise will not be extended to the Japanese or Chinese in the Island, but the Portuguese who have become citizens will not be excluded under the restrictions imposed.

Bills on Hawaii will be presented to Senate and House at once when Congress opens and may be disposed of before the holiday vacation.

James Steiner is having ground cleared at the corner of Hotel street and Adams lane for the new building for Hart & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, December 2.
Am. ship, Niles Pickering, Monah, 24 days from Newcastle; 110 tons coal. Stmr. James Makee, Tulett, 11 hrs. from Kapa.

Saturday, December 3.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, 49 hrs. from Hilo.

Stmr. Niles, Peterson, 14 hrs. from Honolulu; 2500 bags (H) sugar, W. G. French & Co.; 400 bags (H. A. Co.) sugar, to C. Brewer & Co.

Am. bktn. Archer, McAlman, 16 days from San Francisco; 1300 tons mds. to C. Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Makaweli.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

Stmr. Lehua, Benner, 6 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Iwa, George, 18 hrs. from Makaweli.

Sunday, December 4.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 11 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 9015 bags sugar, H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Kihohana, Bruhn, 12 hrs. from Makaweli.

Schr. Kawailani, Sam, 16 hrs. from Koolau.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului.

Gasoline schr. Malolo, Sasa, from fishing cruise.

Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, 12 days from Yokohama; 719 tons mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Br. bk. Woolahra, Barnesson, 49 days from Newcastle; 942 tons coal to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Monday, December 5.
Stmr. Hawaii, Macdonald.

Br. stmr. Coptic, Sealy, 6½ days from San Francisco; pass and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, December 2.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, Hanalei.

Saturday, December 3.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Lahaina.

Am. bk. Echo, Woodside, San Francisco, in ballast.

Ger. bk. H. P. Glade, Haeslop, Astoria, in ballast.

Sunday, December 4.
Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, San Francisco.

Monday, December 5.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makaweli.

Stmr. Lehua, Benner, Molokai.

Stmr. James Makee, Tulett, Kapa.

ISLAND PORTS.

HILLO—Sailed, Dec. 2, bk. Annie Johnson, for San Francisco, in ballast.

KAHULUI—Nov. 29, Sailed, schr. H. C. Wright, for Gray's Harbor.

HILLO—Arrived, Dec. 3, stmr. Garonne, from Seattle.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Nov. 23, bk. Amy Turner, 15 days from Honolulu.

Nov. 21, stmr. Coptic, 6 days and 1 hr. from Honolulu; Nov. 23, bk. San Diego, 14 days from Hilo; Nov. 26, U. S. T. S. City of Para, 31 days from Manila via Nagasaki; Nov. 28, brig J. D. Spreckels, 19 days from Honolulu.

Sailed, Nov. 22, schr. Transit, for Honolulu; Nov. 23, schr. Jno. G. North, for Honolulu. Up and Landing for Hawaii.

For Honolulu: Stmr. Moana (sailed Dec. 1, 2 p. m.); stmr. Australia (sailed Dec. 14, 2 p. m.); bktn. Irmgard, bk. Alden Besse, bktn W. H. Dimond, bk. Mohican (sailed Nov. 29), and bk. R. P. Rithet, for Hilo; Bk. Roderick Dha (sailed Nov. 30), and bk. Amy Turner (sailed Dec. 19).

EUREKA—Arrived, Nov. 27, schr. Jessie Minor, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived, Nov. 18, schr. Maribel, from Tacoma.

HONGKONG—Arrived, Nov. 17, stmr. China, from Honolulu; Nov. 17, Br. stmr. Doris, from Honolulu.

CHEMUNUS—Arrived, Nov. 16, Br. bk. Helen Denny, from Honolulu.

PORT BLAKELEY—Arrived, Nov. 24, schr. Defender, from Kahului.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov. 26, schr. Okanagan, from Honolulu, for Port Gamble; schr. Ethel Zane, from Kahului, for Olympia; Nov. 27, schr. Defender, from Kahului, 14 days; sailed, Nov. 23, bktn. Skagit, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived, Nov. 18, Br. stmr. Warrimoo, from Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Nov. 19, schr. Mawema, from Honolulu.

Nov. 20, bktn. Arago, from Honolulu.

OLYMPIA—Arrived, Nov. 27, schr. Ethel Zane, from Honolulu.

AUCKLAND—Arrived, Nov. 23, stmr. Mariposa, from Honolulu; sailed, Nov. 26, stmr. Alameda, from Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, Nov. 21, stmr. Senator, from Honolulu; Nov. 22, stmr. Valencia, from Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Nov. 26, schr. Okanagan, from Honolulu.

NAGASAKI—In Port, Nov. 7, U. S. stmr. Nemo, from Manila.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Santiago, Haw. bk., 302 tons—Pass. and mds. to Hilo, in Spreckels' Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

J. D. Spreckels, Am. brig, 253 tons—Pass. and mds. to Honolulu, in Oceanic S. S. Co.'s Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Amy Turner, Am. bk., 900 tons—Pass. and mds. to Hilo, in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.

Diamond Head, Haw. bk., 826 tons—(At Nainimo)—Coal thence to Honolulu.

Prosper, Am. schr., 512 tons (at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Higgins & Collins.

Mauna Ala, Haw. bk., 779 tons—Lime and mds. from Puget Sound to Hilo.

Title E. Starbuck, Am. ship, 1931 tons—(At Portland)—Sugar from Hilo to New York, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Williscott, Haw. bk., 1853 tons—(At Nainimo)—sugar from Honolulu to New York, by Welch & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

From Maui, per stmr. Coptic, two ladies, Mrs. T. Alexander and daughter, G. M. Brown and wife, P. H. Griffin and wife, P. S. Seaton, J. M. Smith, J. Schmeisser, J. A. Norman, J. E. Hansen and two children, Mrs. Adam Pomeroy, Miss Lily Wilson, Yacumoro, N. E. Shaw, K. P. Engle, Kaunakakai (w), Mrs. W. K. Freeman, D. H. Kaunakakai, Judge D. R. Kaunakakai, Amy and Chas. Chillingworth.

From Hawaii and Maui, per Kinau, Dec. 1.—Volcano: Miss Gertrude G. McKaig, G. C. Alexander, W. S. Bell, O. T. Shipman, R. Corda, A. V. Peters, J. Moore, G. C. Gallagher, Jas. Wallace, G. P. Mayfield, Way. Portet, Hon. Saml. Parker, Col. W. H. Cornwell, A. P. Boller, W. W. William, P. Jay, Capt. F. D. Walker, J. E. Hoppa, J. T. Stacker, Corp. O. Johnson, C. C. Kennedy and wife, Rev. J. A. Cruzan and wife, Mrs. Peter McCrae, A. Lidgate, D. B. Macdonald, Geo. F. Renton, wife and four sons, T. R. Keyworth, T. McTigh, J. S. McQuinn, Mrs. Moke Kahlo and child, Mrs. W. Mersberg, Jas. Morse, Miss Fanny Rose.

From Yokohama, per stmr. City of Peking, Dec. 4.—Lieut. A. M. Potemkin, Mrs. Potemkin, Rev. and Mrs. G. Seodham, Mrs. Enticoff, three children and servant. For San Francisco: J. Kahle, Mrs. F. Chamot, J. E. Ellery, throppe, S. M. Sheridan, Y. Yoshida, Capt. D. A. Granberg, W. E. Bainbridge, A. G. Cox, Capt. F. Wilder, U. S. N., S. Odogaki, O. A. Poole, E. W. Green.

From Kaula, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Dec. 4.—C. A. Graham, E. H. Paris, J. Kamanuwal, F. Smith and son, A. S. C. Pinala, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Miss E. Wright, Mrs. H. Isenberg, J. H. Cummins and wife.

From Newcastle, per bk. Woolahra, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Derby.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Hanakawa, Dr. Moritz, H. H. Foster, George R. Robertson.

From Kaula, per stmr. Mikahala, Dec. 3.—Dr. King, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Mitchell, M. Brash, L. Kaula.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Archer, Dec. 2.—Alfred Mitchell, Annie O. Mitchell, Alfreda Mitchell, C. T. Mitchell, Cornelia C. Pringle, A. M. Day, W. N. Winter, F. M. Kesseling.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Coptic, Dec. 5.—Mrs. C. B. Damon, Geo. D. Mahone, H. Nell, J. M. Riggs, Mrs. E. F. King, H. Schultz, Mr. E. F. Bishop, Mrs. C. A. Robertson, Mrs. D. C. Little and child, W. J. Robertson, D. C. Robertson, Samuel Parker, Miss H. Hartwig, N. C. Brooks, W. W. Dimond, Col. Geo. Macfarlane, Mrs. Jos. Pasch and child, For Yokohama: W. M. Rice, Bishop McKim, Madam Watanabe, I. Fujikura, Lieut. Com. A. McCrae, Mrs. G. W. Bramball, A. L. Lee, Geo. T. Marsh, For Kobe: J. M. Mural, S. H. Matsubara, J. S. Happer, Mrs. J. S. Happer, For Nagasaki: Wm. H. Dabneka, Chas. du Bourdieu, Mr. Geo. du Bourdieu, Mr. Thos. Woon, For Shanghai: Com. Geo. A. Ricknell, Mrs. Geo. A. Ricknell, Mrs. Graves, and two children, Bishop Graves, Miss Huette B. Richmond, Dr. Mary Glenton, Dr. P. A. Robinson, For Hongkong: H. Rosenthal, Mrs. H. Rosenthal, Mrs. D. M. Warner, Miss I. O. Clayton, P. D. Carman, Miss Olive O'Brien, Mrs. J. M. Stolsenburg, Mrs. Lieut. Com. McCrae and child, Dr. S. Kaestner, Mrs. G. V. Gloos, Lieut. P. J. Werick, M. C. Holde, W. C. Parsons, John C. Mowhary, Frank C. Moore, Miss Elizabeth Himes, J. W. Himes, J. R. Stewart, Lieut. T. M. Anderson, Mrs. T. M. Anderson, Miss Aileen Anderson, Miss Ingaard Anderson, Owen C. Williams, Mrs. McPherson.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per bk. C. D. Bryant, Dec. 1.—J. C. Fraser, Miss Ada Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Henry McDonald and three children.

For Maui, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Dec. 2.—Judge N. Koppal, J. C. Fitzsimmons, J. Cooper and child, William Thompson, J. F. Colburn, C. F. Chillingworth, L. Vasconcelas, Mrs. G. Maxwell, Miss R. Shaw, Robert Hall, Mrs. D. Kamaipoli, Miss Kamaipoli, Dr. Achery, Mr. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Miss L. Roy, W. J. Kane and wife, Mrs. Kynnersley, Mrs. R. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, S. Lesser, Mr. Kynnersley, W. W. Williams, Norishaku.

For San Francisco, per stmr. City of Peking, Dec. 4.—Mrs. F. A. Bond, Mrs. T. C. Cogswell, Z. L. White, O. B. Stillman, H. F. Ruggles, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Price, Mrs. J. P. Gillette, H. F. Gillette, Mr. Clement, M. Oestmann, Maj. Field and wife, David Dowsett and wife, J. Q. Wood, Lieut. L. B. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins and daughter, Mrs. Friedmann and two children, T. Inglis, J. B. Castle, H. P. Baldwin, Dr. Day, J. H. Wilson and twenty-three European steerage.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Good weather in Kau.

Fine weather on Kaula and in the channel.

The bark Albert has finished discharging.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia sailed from San Francisco for Acapulco November 22nd.

The bark C. B. Bryant's cargo to San Francisco consisted of 22,938 bags of sugar, valued at \$104,972.

The steamer Kilauea Hou's repairs will be completed in about a fortnight and she will be ready for the next season's sugar crop.

Capt. Mosen, of the barkentine Katie Fickinger, which arrived coast laden from Newcastle, is accompanied by his wife as a passenger.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's (Oriental Steamship Company's) liners sail from Yokohama via Honolulu as follows: Nippin-Maru, December 27; America-Maru, January 25th, and Hongkong-Maru, February 18th.

The California and Oriental Steamship Co.'s steamers sail from Yokohama via San Diego via Honolulu, as follows: Belgian King, January 3rd; Carlisle City, February 3rd, and Carmathenshire, March 3rd.

The schooner Mokulele, which arrived from Hilo yesterday, made a search for the missing boat of the burned Wm. H. Starbuck. She cruised to the north and west from Hilo to Makapuu Point, doing some very good

NOTICE.

Notice, for new building of the improvement last session.

The Honolulu and Iroquois came off the dock at San Francisco last week. It is expected that the Honolulu will be taken to Honolulu at an early date in favor of the Iroquois.

It is reported that the company operating the Honolulu-Hilo-Seattle line, City of Columbia and Continental, has gone out of business. The City of Columbia should arrive in port from Hilo this week. She will come under her own steam.

As soon as the engineer for the San Francisco underwriters, who is now in Hilo, has fully examined the disabled steamer City of Columbia in Hilo bay, it is understood she will be brought to Honolulu for repairs, probably next week. The steamer Kinau, due from Hilo tonight, should bring conclusive news.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg American line stand at the head of all the steamship companies in the world. The tonnage of Norddeutscher Lloyd fleet at present is 299,733 tons and that of the H. A. P. Co. 274,761 tons. In 1900 the tonnage of each of these lines is expected to reach 396,000 tons.

The work of getting the horse transport Tacoma ready for another trip to Honolulu is taking considerably longer time than was at first anticipated, and it is said that it will be several weeks yet before she is ready for her second consignment of horses. About forty men are now at work on the ship in San Francisco, fixing up her condenser and generally preparing her for her work as a floating and traveling stable.

Capt. Jacobson Dead.

The brig Consols, which sailed November 18th for Kaula from San Francisco, returned in port two days later, with the dead body of her commander, Captain Jacobson. He died at 5:30 o'clock in the morning of November 17th. He was stricken with apoplexy late on the night of the 16th, when the brig was but fifty miles off the heads. He was taken to his room and received all the attention possible under the circumstances, but died five hours after the seizure. Captain Jacobson was a native of Norway, aged fifty-two years. His Office Page was promoted to the command of the brig, and, later in the day, the Consols sailed once more for her southern destination.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

| DATE. | BAROM. | TEMPERATURE. | REL. HUM. | WIND. | MOON. |
|---------|--------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| DAY. | 9 A.M. | 5 P.M. | MAX. | MIN. | PHASE. |
| Nov. 25 | 30.07 | 29.98 | 72 | 79 | 00 00 |
| 26 | 30.08 | 29.99 | 72 | 81 | 00 00 |
| 27 | 30.10 | 30.00 | 72 | 81 | 00 00 |
| 28 | 30.07 | 29.98 | 72 | 79 | 00 00 |
| 29 | 30.08 | 29.99 | 72 | 81 | 00 00 |
| 30 | 30.07 | 29.98 | 72 | 79 | 00 00 |
| Dec. 1 | 30.08 | 29.99 | 72 | 81 | 00 00 |
| 2 | 30.07 | 29.98 | 72 | 79 | 00 00 |
| 3 | 30.08 | 29.99 | 72 | 81 | 00 00 |
| 4 | 30.07 | 29.98 | 72 | 79 | 00 00 |
| 5 | 30.08 | 29.99 | 72 | 81 | 00 00 |

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| DAY. | High Tide. | Low Tide. | High Tide. | Low Tide. | High Tide. | Low Tide. |
|--------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| DAY. | Time. | Time. | Time. | Time. | Time. | Time. |
| Mon. | 4.00 | 10.17 | 4.29 | 10.46 | 4.58 | 11.15 |
| Tues. | 4.11 | 10.28 | 4.50 | 10.57 | 5.18 | 11.26 |
| Wed. | 4.22 | 10.39 | 5.01 | 11.08 | 5.29 | 11.37 |
| Thurs. | 4.33 | 10.50 | 5.12 | 11.19 | 5.40 | 11.48 |
| Frid. | 4.44 | 11.01 | 5.23 | 11.30 | 5.51 | 11.59 |
| Sat. | 4.55 | 11.12 | 5.34 | 11.41 | 6.02 | 12.10 |
| Sun. | 5.06 | 11.23 | 5.45 | 11.52 | 6.13 | 12.21 |

Last quarter of the Moon on the 5th at 11:36 p. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12:00, 6:00, 12:00, 6:00, Greenwich time, which is 10:30 p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN W. F. Pogue and S. Fukuda, under the firm name of Nahiku Store, doing a general retail merchandise business at Nahiku, Maui, is dissolved by mutual agreement. S. Fukuda assumes all unsecured liabilities of said copartnership and payment of all debts due the late firm to be made to him.

W. F. POGUE.

S. FUKUDA.

Nahiku, Maui, November 26, 1898.

2024

FOR SALE.

One 3-roller mill, 30x54.
One 2-roller mill, 30x60, with Young's Automatic Feeder.

Two Spare Rollers in good order.

One 16x42 Putnam Engine with Gearing for above Mills.

All in very good working order. Sold because too small.

Apply for particulars to ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, Honolulu, or to PAIA PLANTATION, MAUI, where the machinery can be inspected.

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CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

New York Line.

The ship George Curtis will sail from New York promptly January 15, 1899.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

BY AUTHORITY.

Christmas Day, (December 25, 1898), and New Year Day, (January 1, 1899), falling on Sunday, Monday, December 26, 1898, and Monday, January 2, 1899, will be observed as National Holidays, and all Government offices throughout the Islands will be closed on those days.

J. A. KING.

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, December 2, 1898.

2020-3t